The works of Brett Nortje volume 33 [01 February 2017]

Programming.

There are a lot of free ware open source programs out there. I was just thinking how easy it would be to reprogram, in like one line of text if not less, to include more pixels into the graphics, that would soup up the graphics to the next generation for a more powerful processor. this would be like saying to stretch the graphics more, except they will actually just be condensing the graphics with, i stand corrected, not more pixels, but splitting pixels into more colours. this is because the graphics are pixels carrying a charge, which relies on hardware, not software. this means we could easily have two or three colours into one pixel, giving more definition to them, of course.

How about sound? how could we soup the sound up to be more than it is? maybe we could do that by making the program more sensitive, as, the sound card is only 'doing it's best' with some sound engineering programs - we want to get more out of the sound card with only programming, so, we could take a page out of sound engineering and begin the right sound at the right time, again, a line or less of programming code without worrying about the hardware.

When it comes to programming functions, there are ways to shorten it with the use of mathematics. if, say you want to make a 'menu' for something like a 'access program,' where you need to put in 'names and sections' for the information, then typically the programmer would type out the field and optional input parameters or block height and width, how many unknown values of the alphanumeric sort to put in there and then 'link them together.' this would be typical programming, and, it would take a long time to input width, height, x values and link them up.

Alternatively, the programmer could use maths for the whole thing. this would be 'x height,' etc, only 'show letters' in field and linking could be done by assigning them 'robot names' to be linked up to each other, of course.

With the actual programming, the whole thing should be, as i have always believed, set up into robots that interlink with information, as a side menu. this will speed up programming time, as they will all be simply typed out - maybe in another font size? - a collection of robots, which are summed up functions, into the cycles of functions, of, "if this, then this."

With that in mind, making a access program could be down to fewer lines of code! this would mean that you set up three varying templates for text and numbers, a calculator to differ the values you use and the letters for reference - of course to allow numbers and letters into the same field - and robot names to link the calculations of numeric types, and, include the letters for reference.

This is all good and well, but what about when people make mistakes? this could be set up as a block of the operation if the program 'does not comply' or feels confused. in fact, computers never feel confused, as they just do what they are told.

You might be wandering how this changes things? let me explain how programs work, and how i am suggesting they work;

Programmer types text for the function. programmer enters text for the operation. programmer types field values for the input areas. programmer types relays for the links. in other words, nearly everything is 'force fed' into the program.

Now, what i am suggesting is that the programmer types the fields with x values, so the person may adjust them, types the names of common functions to use later, types links with the if this then this ideal. in other words, the things need to be flexible and so forth.

If my estimations are correct, we could make access take up a tenth or less of the file space on windows.

Another thing to remember when programming is that you can copy and paste code for a lot of the things. some call this sloppy programming, but, by editing the robots immediately, you could cut your time i half, except for the amount of text used.

This is why you should enter the descriptions of variables or [x]. this would be where you write one robot for working out sums for tens and units and hundreds, or, you write one robot that uses an [x] for a lot of the program, where, the robot simply adjusts to the end user. this saves time, uses less space so it is easier to check for problems, and otherwise will stop from cycling over to the next robot with a miss - remember, it needs to read the whole block of text before it knows not to use it!

You may still be confused as to what my programming will look like, yes? let me try to explain to you how it will pan out for access, which is somewhere between word and excel and a typical accounts program;

First you enter the name of the program for keepers sake. then, you begin to write 'white background,' and 'if exit, exit program.' then, you would write the titles and footers of all the screens you want to use, and, the fields of those 'screens.' these we call robots, as, they perform a specific function.

Then, you want to, after naming about twelve robots for the menus, make robot fields for the values, maybe up to ten of them? these will be done by coding that the mouse selects the field, so field is [a]. 'set field mouse select [a] or something,' yes? then, you want to insert your numbers into the field, so will display entries as if text - yes, as if text. then, reading text to come up on a simple calculator program - something separate maybe? - that you can find twelve for a cent out there is easy.

If you want it to calculate properly, you need to set field [a] to link with field [b] and [x], so that field [x] is added fields [a - v] or so. hell,you can call field [x] where all the sums come to a conclusion field [pop eye the sailor man] for all anyone cares, so long as it is constant. the main thing is that all a - z or so comes to add or relate parameters or instruction to 'bodmas' the instructions as they should be.

Then, you stabilize the program by entering exits and ''incorrect command or file name" as to merely return to saved program display and functions, and there we go. there is your access, shorter and more powerful than before.

Now it is time to program graphics and sound too! what can we do to make the graphics simpler and quicker, and the sound needs to be clearer, of course, yes? this means we need to use the hardware to it's potential, of course.

If we were to observe that the graphics are based on files of programmed pixel generators of lights of different colours, that is all graphics are, pixels that light up. they all have a different charge to relay the right colour to us so we can see them, from the base of sixteen colours in the beginning to billions of colours today. to get the most out of the graphics, we could program pixels of pixels, where the shade carries over the pixel of the pixels, meaning, that each graphic file is listed as a certain colour, and, the file can be coloured in by the artist or programmer, yes?

Then, we could also find a way to sensitise the sounds by having files have multiple usage over certain times - they would combine files to make whole new sounds. of course, if all the sounds are used at the same time, they will make 'a loud black noise.' this would be like mixing colours for the palette you are using to paint with.

Molecules and chemistry.

For a while now, i have been trying to work out how the molecules are put together for cells in biology and bonds in physics. so far, al i know is that opposites attract, so it makes sense to say that the molecules will be brought together by opposing charges, yes? is this down to electrons bonding, i certainly think so.

So, if we have a molecule of water, which would be h2o, then we would find that oxygen must be weaker to the bond ratio than hydrogen, and, that oxygen and hydrogen are opposite charged atoms, yes? this means that they are attracted to each other, and, that they form a 'homostatic' or healthy bond. this means that they will hold in great numbers, without the oxygen or hydrogen leaving the equation or meeting point.

But, then there is carbon, that absorbs the three of these water atoms. this is where the charge of the carbon is so much tuned so that both of them simply get absorbed, but, they do not break apart as they simply stick together in the solution, that being mud, yes?

From this we can assume that all gases are attracted to one another, and everything with a different charge will be attracted to each other! this means that we cannot easily find a way to make a formula for the attraction of atoms into even something simple, but, when we continue, we will try to do it the hard way.

So, we want to know, by looking at a diagram we might receive in an exam, what the molecule is and what it is made of, yes? this would mean we would need to understand the basics of what makes it occur, yes? so, why do these molecules occur?

Look around you, there is air, yes? this means that there is so many potential molecules that they should all turn to water and other liquids while we look around, of course. if we were to observe that the hydrogen and oxygen bonds at low temperatures, up in the air, where gases 'contract,' they remain that way for a while, as long as they are 'cool.'

This means that all gases must follow the same 'route' - that they contract and absorb each other high up where it is far from the earth and the heat. the heat from the sun affects them as it shines to the mass of earth, and then travels as far as it can back away from the earth, sometimes.

So, the best way to look at this is to observe that low temperatures bond atoms. this makes me wander, as the way i thought it worked was to have heat affect them the same way... oh well, you live and you learn.

We still do not know which atoms will be where they should be, or even where they should be. As far as i can tell, carbon is usually at the centre, or, the one with the most protons and electrons are at the centre of the bond. this is under observation, of course, and this means that the one with the most activity is the core, or, closer to the centre of the less active atoms. this is because the lesser active atoms will be drawn to 'activity' as they will seek out heat, because that adds to their own energy - like a magnet drawn to opposite charges, yes?

So, the more bonds there on a diagram, the more higher intensity atoms there are, as there is less chance for higher energy atoms to bond with lower activity ones. this is shown in gold - it will, in a furnace, bond only with other metals, as, these are able to withstand the boiling point and not dissolve, of course. if we were to look at gases, we know all of them flow to a greater cause in being the air around us, yes? these we all breathe in at the same time, as that is the only way to get enough of each, and, we will use them in various instances or times as it shows up in our blood read outs.

Then, there is the aspect or view point of having, for example, carbon atoms concentrated in one area centred around the core atoms. this would be where the pressure from the high energy atoms comes full tilt onto similar atoms, where they are so common that they find the only way to 'survive' or 'exist' is to come so close together. the destiny for these molecules is no doubt to be pressed together, where the 'need to be a part of the molecule' is more than the energy says they should 'break away.'

~ This would be illustrated best in deep space, where the nitrogen is ample and other gases are not. this would mean that the nitrogen has no other option other than to be close to other nitrogen atoms, of course.

So, if the molecule is made of higher energy all over, the odds of them to bond to lesser atoms is greater, and then they would expand, although the odds of the molecule accepting such a low energy atom into the mould would be less. think of gases circulating unprotected asteroids - they will just not be accepted into the earth of the planet, of course.

Now, i have a new idea that says that there needs to be a certain amount of gases and liquids and metals in any given molecule or bond. basically, you need to observe that most molecules - organic chemistry - thrive on gases and liquids, while i am not too sure how metals work. nonetheless i want to find how the the atomic structures of the molecule work further than we have found so far.

If the molecule is inside the body, it is very seldom that it will include metals. only in meat products are carbons so compressed they form metals, i gather. if we were to observe that liquids and gases make up most f the body, with carbon being compressed to form flesh, then we could also say that biomass is the same same as these, while non biomass includes no liquids, yes?

Then,t he prospect of having the gases collect around the solids and liquids would be apparent. this is because the gases seek to get close to the energy sources because they 'want' to, or, are stimulated by this 'high energy complex.' as we have found, the further down the elemental table we go, the higher the atomic number, and that atomic number equals the number of protons that the atom has, yes?

It has come to be that we should observe natural phenomenon or occurrences in nature, like air bubbles from a fish or underwater rocks, and even some fuels in the body, and, some other non biomass things too.

We could start with fish breathing our air bubbles - these must be a few of the things that the fish does not need, yes? what does the fish need from the water - water is made of oxygen and hydrogen, but it cannot breathe in 'water' as that would not be a gas for gaseous exchange. so, it must be a a case of breathing in water, and breathing out carbon, as other living things do. the carbon does not bond with water, and this means that carbon is not soluble in water, yes? this means, somehow, the oxygen and hydrogen is turning into carbon, of course, and carbon has seven protons and electrons, as does oxygen have six and hydrogen one, yes? could this mean that we breather it in, compress it while digesting it, and then combine it to be breathed out? i certainly hope so, as this would make perfect sense!

If that is true, then it makes sense to say that any combination of gases would result in a biomass that is a complete combination of those gases into the correct elementary number and place, yes? but, we breath out [co2], not [c], so, does this mean that all those gases we breathe in combine to become carbon, or, is carbon left out of what we breathe in, or, does it merely add up to the major contributing gases?

So, if we were to observe that the higher the atomic number, the more of a 'waste' it is, and the less soluble it is, as it will only mix with closely placed gases or liquids, then we could say that we either ignore these 'lesser gases' or see that they combine to form the higher end gases, or, mediocre gases. this would be a case of the higher gases, like nitrogen, bonding with the lesser gases, like hydrogen, leaving co2 somewhere in the middle, yes?

If gases are attracted to higher energy gases, then they should also be attracted to higher energy liquids, but, this is not the case. if we were to observe that liquids lead to gases, maybe it is logical to assume, just for now, that we regard metals as leading to liquids? this is true as at boiling points, metals become liquids and liquids become gases, of course. this means, of course, that they 'lose energy,' maybe even lose mass too, as mass is stored energy, yes?

This means that the electrons and protons seem to disappear, but why? why are they breaking off? it must be that the energy of the boiling makes them decompress and bond with other things around them, and, this leads to the air getting more liquid, or the liquid getting more metals, of course. this must be because of the rest of the air around it being warm, so as to rise and effect less magnetic charge... hey, i think i have it! this is why things decompress and spread out, because they are emitting less charge magnetically, so as to charge electron bonds, and, then also the field of the magnetic charge becomes smaller or the area recedes. then, the drive to affect a new atom becomes prevalent because there is equal charge there, as heat satisfies charges, as charges are made of heat!

I have been directed into the ways of covalence bonding, which is where pairs of electrons 'share space.' this is not because electrons attract each other, but rather that they are attracted to each other's protons, as, the protons are much more powerful than the electrons and will settle with more electrons than one or two easily. this means that the protons will bond the electrons, as, they will keep them in 'the same areas' due to the electrons pushing against each other, as they are similarly charged, of course. so, the actual bonding is between protons and electrons, as per usual.

Power engineering.

Power engineering is the transmission of ac power to dc power. The advantages of the two are that the ac power has a stronger voltage, but the constant 'comfort zone' of having a steady lesser flow, a safer alternative, in dc power, is very comely to most appliances.

Transformers are things that split current between two or more circuits, so would be common in your house. this is where the power is directed, as if on a switchboard, to the power plugs inside the place or home where they will be placed on, through a series of circuits, by the button you press - like a light switch - to only connect that one circuit.

We must remember that electrical power only comes from the magnetism generated by heat build up. this is because the heat will be full of energy, and, energy is made of electrons and protons. this is because the electrons carry the negative sucky stuff, the actual reactions we are looking for, that draw things in from the appliance, and protons will just provide the mass and magnetism of these things, like keeping all our planets in the same round a bout.

So, the electricity is managed by the actual electrons that jump around the appliance, and, draw from it. this is why after a time, the electric circuits will be used up and corrupted - because the electrons have drained the 'mass' of the wires slowly, getting the reactions we seek. this is because the electrons are negatively charged, and, they will, for example through televisions, agitate the pixels of the screen into reacting - so it is like setting fire to a log to get a reaction out of it, yes?

Conversely, the protons provide the stuff for the electrons to bond with, to stay as stable as possible. if there were no protons, there would be no mass for the weak force - electrons - to affect.

I have been thinking up a new mode for transformers to save on costs and speed the transmission up - the 'cylindrical degree transformer.' basically, this would work in a circle, where there are say three hundred and sixty degrees, divided into twelve would be thirty degrees to each. this would allow for better communications and less cross talk, as there are twenty eight degrees between each point to leave at. some of you might say that this is way too little for the whole transformer to have, but, these transformers could lead to other c.d.t. transformers, and work their way out from there.

To make for less cross talk, each one could be covered in cheap thin rubber to stop the current 'jumping over.' this could be made into a multiple transformer, if there are about three to five of them hooked up to each other, they could multiply currents to the same device, which could be good for hospitals. this would be where they need to variate currents for certain points at different times, maybe symbolized with a different on off switch, yes?

I was wondering how these people that want to make electricity like radio signals in respect to tapping the power are doing? i mean, they have a good idea, it could work like wifi, yes? in fact, it could be wifi with a signal, like a cordless mouse or key board...

Anyway, the next step is to find a way to upgrade the power systems 'on the go.' this could be done with even older systems, where, the wires are merely replaced, giving new life to the systems. the actual system is only a circuit breaker and transformer, which is cheap to replace, the only problem being opening up the casing and replacing the systems.

They say that the systems are always changing, and, that this means that people need to keep being trained. this would be made easier with a fundamental knowledge of how the systems originated, like the history and key functions of the systems they are working with. instead of knowing which part does what, you learn what to do to get the functions you seek, then the key parts instead of just learning how to 'plug and play.' that is how people are taught today, just what to plug in where, instead of what their actual core functions are, i think at least.

With my 'previous ideas,' the cylinder rotates to plug into other rotating plugs, before connecting to allow current through. this would be where the space may be saved and the power may be maxed out to allow for more power to things like jack hammers and hospital equipment, where the need to regulate power is very important to satisfy the consumption of power by these machines, and, it would be hard to move the patient from room to room.

Upon reflection, the effects of static can be generated by mere friction becoming static, yes? this is evidenced in rubbing your hands together to make for a charge that you may relay to other things. this means that this friction of your hands leads to electricity, so, the base of all electricity, and heat for the matter, is friction, yes?

~ So, if you were to understand that heat leads to electricity, then you have half the battle won.

Now, if you were to have friction by mechanical means, it probably comes from a combustion engine, yes? otherwise, it would be down to horse power, like a horse turning a long pole around in circles as it trots about, creating this friction, but, how is friction captured into the electricity side of things? i mean, what does the friction and effects of heat do to produce volts...?

If we were to observe that friction leads to energy, in general, and all energy is based on heat, like the sun, for example, then it is logical to deduce that there must be heat involved in the generation of electricity, hell, touch your case of your computer and feel it?

Then, we need to understand that electricity is heat, yes? hey, what about the fact that heat and electricity both travel along conductors? what about the effects of 'earth' on both of them? this means they react the same way, of course, so far...

If we were to observe that things emit heat when they are using electricity, then, we could say that this is like the heat bleeding off, yes? this would mean that excess heat is generated by electricity, probably the effects of it regressing to heat from electricity, of course.

Now, if we were to think of heat travelling along wires, like with the rural generator i made, then we could say that electricity is merely the stripping away of mass from the heat - that it collects electrons to travel from one point to another, and, this means that while heat will make things swell, electricity will merely 'draw them towards the source.' this would be where the magnets are used to strip away the protons, as, the protons are the force that keeps the heat from losing mass and travelling faster. electricity travels very fast, you could say, and that makes it faster than heat, and, this means that through 'negative magnets,' the positive charges are reduced.

Colourful hair dyes.

I have been working on a new type of hair dye that changes colours when under the direct lighting of the mall, out in the sunshine or even in the nightclubs where women and sometimes men might frequent.

So far, i have managed to understand the metallic stuff required is zinc. this type of metal is thin and will come off rather easily with a hair wash for school or work on monday morning. over the weekends though, it will be colourful, yes?

If we were to observe that each atomic chemical has it's own colour, we could mix the zinc with these chemicals to give a reflective coating to the person's hair while the zinc is on their scalps. this would be where the mixture gives off like two or three, at least, colours to be seen as the person 'passes under light.'

The theory here is that the chemicals will be submerged into the zinc and then be realized or surface at different times, depending on the 'angles the hair is being seen at.' this means that is someone is seeing you walk from their left to their right, they might be able to see it at different angles, like a plasma screen, and then see your hair change colours, yes?

Tree man syndrome.

I find this disease comes from a 'tumour like disease.' if it is a growth from under the skin, to break through the skin, or, maybe it is a disease going through her sweat pores, then collecting on the outside? either way it is 'in' her body.

To cut them out is easy, yet painful. to get rid of them for once and for all could be accomplished, not with antibiotics, but rather by observing the plants they mimic, trees of course. if they were to observe that the 'warts' have some sort of fuelling mechanism from under the skin in the blood stream, we should keep that in mind.

Now, it comes to mind that someone had a 'little tree' growing in their stomachs. this is obviously from seeds... obviously the warts need to be stopped from reproducing, yes? this could be done by observing that it is wrong to irritate the warts, as, this combing or irritation helps them spread, like chicken pox, yes? if it is like chicken pox, then we need to use the same creams we use for chicken pox, of course. they say oatmeal baths will help chicken pox, maybe the same could be done here?

Of course, if we were to merely drain the warts, then use snail gel to smooth the skin down, then there is some hope of curing the symptoms, cheaply and so forth. if we want to get rid of them spreading, we could observe they have become 'part of the body.' this means that it is not part of the genes or d.n.a. by rubbing the person's blood, or, diluted blood from someone else onto the warts, then the 'information' will show the warts that they are not part of the body, and then blood scabs will make the spread of the contact based type not so easy.

To clear this disease up, we need to get rid of the life of the 'fungus' beneath the skin. what gets rid of fungus - isn't fungus like phlegm? this means we need a way to dry out the skin in these areas, and that can be done with deep heat, yes? this is a muscle relaxant through heat of course. it burns out the stress of the muscles, and, is like a cream. of course, we might substitute the deep heat for some skin care products that dry out skin?